CFFICE, N. W. CORNER OF TULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HER ALD, I could per copy - 67 per annum.
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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERT THEATRE, Bowery-WERNER-WITTERD OF BROAF WAY THEATRE, Broadway-Inten flories -Har-by Man - How to Pay the Rest. BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street. SERIOUS FA-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Squeen-Wallace-THEATRE, Actor Place.-Lany or Prone-THE LOVE

OLYMPIC.-Punce's MINSTREAS. MELODEON.-WHITE'S SERENADERS BROOKLYN INSTITUTE-CHRISTY'S MINSTELS

New York, Saturday, April 20, 1850.

Important News from Europe. The America has arrived at Halifax. She brings two weeks' later intelligence from all parts of Europe. It is important. The news, as received

by telegraph, will be found on the first page. To the United States, it is important in a com mercial point of view. Cotton and breadstuffs had improved, and the battle of prices between the Marchester spinners, and the holders of cotton is probably over. The news carried to Liverpool by the Canada opened the eyes of the spinners.

The advices from the French Republic, Russia, and Prussia, are of the highest interest. The Czar threatens Prussia in regard to the Schleswig-Holstein war, and Prussia withdraws all diplomatic intercourse with Wurtemburg, while Louis Napoleon, of France, through his friends in the Assembly intreduces a bill to obtain the vote of the French people relative to a "Republie" or a "Monarchy." The Assembly refused to entertain this extraordinary proposition.

Affairs in Europe are certainly in a very critical position. The mails will arrive here to-morrow.

The Slavery Question in Congress-Prospects of a Compromise.

The question of slavery, in connection with the new territories, which has been the subject of so much agitation and excitement in Congress and throughout the whole country, stands some chance, now, of being settled and disposed of in a way tha will be satisfactory to the Southern States as well as to the Northern, and to all parties, with the exception of the free soilers and abolition fanatics, and the cabinet of General Taylor. In the Senate, the whole subject has been referred to a committee of thirteen, with instructions to introduce a bill admitting California as a State; providing governments for the territories, without referring to slavery one way or the other; and proposing a plan for the purchase of the disputed territory of Texas, as well as providing for the admission of two or three more slave States from that State. As far, at least, as the Senate is concerned, this troublesome and exciting subject is, therefore-for the present, at all events-put at rest. There will, accordingly, in all probability, be a cessation of debate concerning it until the committee report a bill, which they will, ne doubt, do in a few days. For this gleam of hope in the ultimate settlement

of the slavery question-the first that we have been indulged with since the commencement of the session-the country is indebted to Mr. Clay, who has been nobly supported throughout by General Cass, in the patriotic and national stand which he assumed when a crisis was reached, and when it was feared by all patriots the Union was on the brink of dissolution. With a firmness, a magnanimity, and a spirit of patriotism beyond all praise, and without caring for a moment what the consequences might be to himself individually, Mr. Clay boldly assumed the leadership of the friends of the Union, threw himself in the breach, and warded off every blow that was aimed at his country and the constitution, when it was endangered. Mr. Clay was always a great mas, a pure patriot, a profound statesman. But lofty as was the position which he always held. finitely loftier and more elevated is that whi now occupies. There never lived an American statesmen who was so ungratefully treated by those whom he served, as Mr. Clay. He has more reason than any other living man to be disgusted with his countrymen, while no living man was more entitled to their gratitude. He has been deceived, insulted, and "slaughtered," by his pretended friends, on whom he pheed confidence; and were he not the pure patriot that he is-had he not a soul above personal or selfish considerations, he would ere this have retired into private life, and spent the balance of his days spart from the treachery, duplicity and ingratitude of the world. But Mr. Clay is above all pericual and selfish considerations; and at a time when the integrity of the constitution was endangeted by families and ultras, in the North as well as in the Scuth, and when disunion, insurrection and civil war were threatened, he rallied to the scene of darger, and poured oil on the troubled waters. The fanatics and ultras cowered before him, and the patriotic sentiments of his heart breathed an influence which has been felt throughout the whole extent of the country, as well as in the hall of the Senate, in which they were delivered. Mr. Webster aspired to occupy a similar elevated and patriotic resition. His impulses were good and patriotic, but he had not sufficient moral courage to earry them into effect. When the struggle came, he licked the strength which was exhibited by Mr. Chy, and sank as rapidly as he arose, leaving the field clear to Mr. Clay, who has shown himself well able to occupy it.

settlement of the slavery question, in consequence of its reference to a committee of thirteen, we must not flatter ourselves that all danger is removed, If we do, we will deceive ourselves. There are a great-many obstructions in the way of a final settlement, on the baris of a fair and honorable compromise, which must be cleared away and removed before much more headway in the good work can be accamplished. The factious opposition of Mr. Bentan and the fee soilers has to be overcome, and, to the disgrace of the country be it said, the influence and opposition of the cabingt likewise. The eminet have, four the commencement of the seesion, exerted all their influence to prevent a setthement of the slavery question, with the hope of being able to prolong the agitation, and make capital of it for their individual purposes. No such state of things as this was dreamt of when Gen. Taylor's in connection with the Presidency, was placed before the people of the Linited States-no such distitutes course of policy as this, by the entinet schick he might select, was for a morrent entertained. We were the first journalist in the United States to advocate the claims of General Taylor to the Presidency; he had the benefit of the influence of the Nese York Herald from the time when he fought the battle of Ressea de la Ima until he was inaugurated, and became the

But, although there is a gleaming hope for the

ant of the White House; and we fatter our hat we aided considerably in placing him in lofty position. It is, therefore, with no occu. at and mortification that we see that selves to "rounded by a cabinet, such as his his present al advisers are-mere political common regr. particle of patriotism, and good old man su. present constitution of the whig party and ricksters, without a forgive many of the wanting the confidence on which they have We might into office. We the country. sine of emission and commissi perpetrated since their induction might forgive, and so might the nate. pursued togive, the course of policy which they varie the nations of Europe who strugg

fully and nobly last year against despotism, and shed their blood freely for the purpose of bequeath ing to their posterity the blessings of a free government; we might overlook their wilful violation of the pledges and premises of General Taylor, in regard to the matter of removals and appointments; nay, more-we might, for the sake of General Tayfor and the country, overlook the grave charges of corruption which have been made against them, for having allowed claims which were rejected as worthless and unfounded, by previous administrations, and pocketing a portion of the plunder; we might have done this, and more, but we cannot reconcile it to our daty as an independent public journalist, loving the Union, and desiring, above all other earthly matters, the perpetuation of this glorious and enviable government, to overlook, or rather to omit censuring, in proper terms, their anti-national, anti-American, and anti-patriotic policy, in leaguing themselves with the abolition fanatics in both houses of Congress, and fending the influence of their positions to the keeping open of an agitation which, if not settled, can have no effect but to endanger the confederacy, and ultimately produce disunion, civil war and insurrection. Is it not time, therefore, for General Taylor to awake from the reverie in which he has indulged since his inauguration, and take the reins of government into his own hands ! The country expects something of him more than cheapening eggs and beef in the Washington markets, and calculating that he makes a dime by beating down the butcher with whem he deals to that amount.

If the bill to be introduced by the Committee of Thirteen should pass the Senate, as in all probability it will, it will be referred to the House for their action. We wonder how many members of that House are willing to occupy a similar position, and entitle themselves as much to the gratitude of the country, as Messrs, Dickinson, Cass and Clay have done by their course in the Senate. We hope at least that Mr. Webster is the only man who will put his hand to the plough and look back.

LIBERTY OF THE PRESS-EXCLUSION OF ITS REP-RESENTATIVES FROM PUBLIC MATTERS.—The positive and unmistakable inference of every intelligent mind, when the press are excluded from public courts or assemblies, always must be, that something is about to be effected, unsuited for the opinions and judgment of the public-that some onesided, partial and unjust object is to be securedthat some private or public right is to be invaded, or that society is in danger of suffering in some way. Hence, in a free country like this, the people are naturally jealous of all secret tribunals and meetings, and very properly so, for where there is honesty of purpose and a good cause, what possible benefit can result from discussing a subject with closed doors? A bad case may require secresy .-Where dishonesty exists, an attempt to muzzle the press is to be expected.

Recently we have had occasion to notice three nstances of star-chamber proceedings, in which the public are presumed to have a deep interest. and from which the representatives of the press have been grossly and wickedly shut out. Boston furnished the first example, on the inquest over the body of Dr. Parkman. The deplorable result of that anomalous conduct on the part of the authorities, is a proof of the cruelty to the public, and of the danger to private rights. The Court of Inquiry in the case of Lieutenant Alvarado Hunter supplies the second case. Where was the justice of shutting out the press-the agent of the public? If any points before the Court were unsuite for publication, an intimation to that effect would be sufficient to obviate any difficulty on that score, -but the witnesses for the public have a right to be present, and the reporters of the press, in a country like this, are those important witnesses, ready to swear to their notes and to give testimony and fair play to the humblest individual in society. The last specimen of exclusiveness in a public assembly, has

been furnished by the Association of Turners in this city. The bedy is composed chiefly of honest, hardworking, amiable Germans, recently arrived in this country, who are the victims of a few aristocratic sceinlist leaders, who are aiming to establish an aristocracy of trades, so as to shut out the poor, industrious man who has no dollar and no monthly contribution to sustain the lazy projectors in establishing a capital, eventually to be applied to the destruction of independent, individual labor. But we mistake the characters of these men, if our sincere efforts to aid all that is good in the cause of labor, at a great expense, are to be visited by such conduct as has been recorded. Ignorance is the only that ground, we pardon it; but we must assure the socialist leaders, that their infringement of the duties and rights of the press is something new in this country. Threats may answer to stop the public press in Austria and Prussia, but they will not be tolerated in this land. More liberal ideas must prevail. Imported habits of tyranny must be thrown aside, and absolutism of the most aristocratic form, under the mask of democracy, however concentrated and formidable, shall not deprive the poor man of his rights, or the people of

their privileges, or the press of both. PRESENTS TO DANIEL WEBSTER .- If the committee engaged in the pleasant business of presenting a gold watch and chain to Mr. Webster, for his recent able and remarkable speech, in the Senate of the United States, have not fully closed their labors, a suggestion of a very proper and important character may not be lost upon them. Instead of a gold watch, to tell the time of day, a more useful and appropriate gift would be a gold screw that would stick fast, or a gold nail that can be clinched. so as to hold to a position once fairly taken. According to recent accounts, Mr. Webster seems to be unable to hold fast to any point, without some such means, for he slips out of his place and shifts his voting ground very curiously. Mr. Clay, however, is firm in his noble position, and is ably assisted by Mr. Cass-so that it may be just and prepar to give the watch to Mr. Clay, and the chain to Mr. Cass. The merchants down town should take the matter into consideration. A screw or nail is sadly wanted by Daniel. How melancholy! Why was not such a mighty mind blest with a preper quantity of moral courage, to give force and

OPENING OF THE SEVENTH SEAL .- It is said that Mr. Carey Jones has made his report to the Secretary of the Interior, on the question of land titles in California. Large tracts, it will be represented. are covered by Spanish grants to private individuals, and these tracts among the richest in gold. Of course, speculators are up to their eyes in this business, and the government have only to protect them, to bring about as pretty a state of things as has been seen in the history of conquered lands. The disclosures which will be made, if the subject receives full investigation, will be of a scale and magnitude having no parallel with any territory be lenging to this country. A mystery will be unlocked, that will throw the Galphin claim into the shade, and we are very inquisitive as to what course Mr. Secretary Ewing will take in this matter. Give us the whole story. Break all th scale, the seventh included, and let us see all the mysteries and plagues of the speculators, as thick as the easis from Pandera's box. Out with them.

Superior Court.

Refere Judge Sandford.

Arms 19. John Earking or The Near Vork and Hereby Bearing or The Near Vork and Hereby Bearing or The Near Vork and Hereby Bearing or This was an action for injury done the plaintiff on the 22d dectoder 1848, by the steam engine and train coming into collision with a wagon on which the plaintiff was reducing to his term was clustered; he was also cut and wounded in other places, so that his life was endaugered and amputation of the arm from the shoulder rendered necessary. Finhilff complains that he if disabled for life and wholy incapable of supporting himself. The defence is, that the accident was occasioned by the negligence and carelessary of the plaintiff himself, who can his wagon against the steam engine.

See Champians.

Before Judge Unkley.

Arms 10.—George Marshall against Ediza Marshall.—Suit for a disorce, on the ground of adultery. On report of M, Lishveffer, Esq. referre, and on motion of Mr. Martin Van Havenbergh, for the plaintiff, decree of divorce granted.

TELEGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE.

Telegraphic Summary.

The select committee on Mr. Bell's resolutions were appointed by the Senate yesterday, and the somes will be found in another column. Mr. Clay was elected chairman of the committee on the first ballot. It will be seen that Mr. Webster has been bonored with a place on the committee, notwithstanding that he voted against the reference That distinguished statesman has another chance to cam the gratitude of his country, and we hope he will have moral courage enough to avail him self of it. As soon as the committee was appointed, the California bill was taken up, but debate was postponed for two weeks, in view of the absence of the committee who are to convey Mr. Calhoun's remains to South Carolina. If, by that time, the committee do not report a bill, or, perhaps, whether they do or not, Mr. Benton will push that single question with all his might. Mr. Clay is deterfined to oppose it equally as strong, and has given notice to that effect. The House of Representatives transacted no

business of any special importance yesterday. Mr. Cleveland, of Ohio, relieved himself of some ultra free soil sentiments, in a speech of the clap-trap order, which contained nothing new, being merely a re-hash of what Northern fanatics have said on the same subject, ad nauscam. It is really time that the debate on the territorial question should be brought to a close. According to the course pursued by the Senate, it is very evident that no bill, except one that will dispose of all the territorial and slavery questions at once, will pass that body. This may be considered as settled. Why not, therefore, bring the debate to a close in the other House at once ? There is no doubt that every member has made up his mind as to the manner in which he will vote, and hence further talking cannot be attended with any benefit. An attempt was made yesterday to fix a day for the conclusion of the debate; but the resolution was not in order at the time it was offered. We hope it will be re-offered on the first opportunity, and

Latest from Washington.

OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE. WASHINGTON, April 19, 1850.

The committee on Mr. Beil's resolutions will be all right. They will introduce a bill in accordance with the principles continued in those resolutions, and it will pass the Senate, without any doubt, by a majority equal to that which carried the reference. It is not expected, however, from the temper of the House that the territorial question will be permanently settled before September or October next.

General Houston arrived here this evening, from Texas, and will take his seat in the Senate to-morrow. Mr. Harriman, one of the Washington letter writers was examined to-day, by the committee to whom the Galphin claim was referred.

The suspension of debate on the slavery question for two weeks, in the Senate, will tend to calm excite ment and prepare people's minds for a fair settlement of the territorial question.

Mr. Frederick A. Beelen has been confirmed as Con sul to Angestura, Venezuela. We learn that Mr. B. goes to Venezuela on an important commercial mis-

Two candidates of the Virginia Legislature, from Culpeper county—Messrs. Bourbon and Greene, were arrested here to-day, for a contemplated duel, and bound over to keep the peace. The new steamer, Collyer, from your port, has just

arrived.

The Manorial Title Trial. BY MORSE'S MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Hunson, April 19, 1850. The trial progresses slowly, and but three witnesses have been sworn since my last report. The probability now is, that the evidence will consume all the week. and that the cause will not be summed up until Mon-

This is the last case that will be tried at this term of the court, it having been in session two weeks, and this cause having occupied already eight days. The points on which the State and defence rely, and which are made subject-matter of proof, are as follows:-

The State claims— lat. That there is no title to premises on the part of defen-

let. That there is no title to gramies on the part of defen-day!. That there is, and has been, no occupation.
The first of these points the defendant denies, by in-troducing in evidence the grants of the English goernment, the confirmation and devises from old Lord Livingston, viz.: Robert, down to Harmon Livingston. The prosecution deny, and cite law to prove position, that the title thus introduced is a good one, and that under it defendant can recover; and this question will be submitted to the jury, under the opinion of the Court. Their objects are those heretofore sent offered in evidence. If, then, the title is ruled by the Court to be invalid, unless the defendant can show an occupation of the premises under it, so as to avail himself of the statute of limitations, which confers title by a continued and uninterrupted occupancy and posession under a proper title, whether valid or invalid, the State must of necessity recover.

The defence claimed their title good, and also claimed an occupancy under it, and this occupancy and possession they are now endeavoring to establish, and all witnesses as yet examined by them have been introduced with an eye to this end. They cannot, as a matter of course, prove an actual occupation of the whole manor by themselves in person, and are constantly driven to the proof of acts of ownership, and that the persons occupying the manor have done so as tenants under them as landlords. These premises now in question being unfenced, unimproved, and as yet proven under no absolute leave to any person a fact the defence would doubtless ere this have established, had they been able to do so. The defence is further driven to show the location of premises, to prove them within the line of lands claimed and occupied by him and others deriving title in the same manner, and to show what privileges to cut wood. &c., upon the premises, if any have been granted to and njeyed by his sons, and as I apprehend the true position of the case and the defence have their title to rely upon, and whatever acts of possession they may be able to prove. They have proven some though in a semewhat random manner; and claim that a great many acts are evidences of possession, which the Court has ruled not to be. They have excepted to such

The court has allowed them to prove payment of rents by distinct individuals, when such payment was given to the witness absolutely; and under this deelsion the witness Monerieff Livingston, who is about 80 years of age, testified to the payment of rents to his grandfather, to his father and to himself. The defence have also introduced in evidence some twenty leases, with a view to proving location and occupation. Some of these leases are very old, one or two having been

made before the confirmation, in 1715.

The witnesses introduced since last report are Joel

The defence attempted to prove by the witness Parsons, that the premises in question were part of 1.500 acres of woodland held by him under a kase from Livingsten, but in this they did not succeed, or at least in

proving it plainly.

Miller testified to the payment of rent on different farms, and also as to the location of premises. He himself had paid rent to John, father of Harmon, and to Harmon birgsetf.

lienty Avery, the other witness, is about 90 years old. and has just been called to the stand. He is an old collector of taxes of the town of Ancran, and I will give his testimeny in to-morrow's report. There is a great deal of time spent in putting ques-

tiens the court will not allow witnesses to answer, and in arguing objections &c. The cause is closely tried by the counsel for both parties, and no advantage in this behalf is allowed by either to be gained. The counsel for the defence, evince a most accurate knowledge of the Livingston title, from beginning to end; while Mr. Van Curen shows no lack and conducts the cause in a manner worthy of his regulation. The interest created by the trial is soffeign to keep the court room full, and to bring the question up as a

topic of conversation in the streets; but there is no great excitement, and indeed, the slow journeyings of the trial is much, opposed to it. Loss of a Vessel from New York.

New Oxinana April to 1850. The ship Champlain, capt. Dean or Philadelphia and from New York, the 27th all, for this place, with an avoirted cargo, want ashore up the Great Isaacs. Eafama Fanks, date not moutloned, where she became a total wreck. The captain and crew were saved— Less short #150,000; impured for \$40,000.

Interesting from St. Louis.

Sr. Louis, April 19, 1850.

THE MONTESQUION TRIAL CONCLUDED The trial of Montesquion was closed to day, at noon.

Mr. Uriel Wright, in behalf of the State, spoke for two
hours and a half, soon after which the jury retired. and are still out. The general epinion is that they will not agree upon a verdict.

FOURTEEN CHIPPEWAS MURDERED BY THE SIOUX. We learn that a band of Stoux Indians, headed by their chief, Little Crow, recently attacked a family of Chippewas, number ng fourteen persons, at Palls Croix. and murdered them all.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 19, 1850. HONOR TO THE LATE MR. CALHOUN. The [citizens of Richmond and Wilmington are naking extensive arrangements to honor Mr. Calioun's remains, on reaching there. At Wilmington siness will be suspended, and minute guns will b

fired while the funeral procession is taking place. LIBERATION OF GEN. PARZ. By an arrival from Porto Cabello, 28th ult., we learn that Gen. Pacz had been liberated

SUICIDE. Wm. Blacklar, pork and beef inspector, committed

suicide, by hanging, this morning. THE SOUTHERN MAIL.

There is no mail to-night south of Wilmington. Anniversary of the Battle of Lexington.

CONCORD, N. H., April 19-P. M. The anniversary of the battle of Legington was elebrated to-day, in a most imposing manner. State government, headed by the ancient and honorable artillery, and bearing a drum beat at the battle of Bunker Hill, proceeded to the spot, and thousands upon thousands of the children of those who fought this battle, also thronged to the scene. The town was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens, and the celebration was carried through in a manner worthy of the event celebrated.

Pennsylvania Banks.

HARRISBURG, April 19, 1850. In the Senate of this State, to-day, the Committee on Banks reported bills for the re-charter of the Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, and the West Branch Bank of Williamsport; a suplement to the act incorporating the Carlisle Deposit Bank, and a bill to incorporate a new bank, to be called the Anthracite Bank, at Tamaqua, Schuylkill county.

Lake Disasters.

MILWAURIE, April 19, 1850. The schooner Astor has gone ashore south of the Government pier. It is thought she will prove a total loss. The schooner Michigan is also ashore, near Mani tou, and will, doubtless, go to pieces.

Court of Appeals. Nos. 74 and 75 concluded; 76, 77, 78 and 79 passes to and Stargued; 84, 85, 86 and 87 passed: 85 argued. The Court then adjourned until the third Tuesday is June next.

The Trades.

The Trades.

MEETING OF UPHOLSTERERS.

A very large and highly respectable meeting of the working uphoisterers of this city was held last evening, at Mechanics Hall, I70 Hester street. Mr. Geo. Hoyt presided, and Mr. Dennis Concklin acted as Secretary. When the minutes of the last meeting were disposed of the report of the committee appointed to wait on the different bosses was introduced. It stated that some who were waited on would not agree to the terms proposed and adopted by the associated trade. The majority, however, of the names brought forward in the report, were willing to pay the prices required—namely, nine dollars per week and a per centage ever that sum to the workmen who deserved it. A journey-man name d Wolfe, working in Fulton street, Brooklyn, had refused to join in the agreement come to by the trade generally, he receiving only six dollars per week. It was agreed to suspend any operation in his regard for another week, to afford him time to arrive at a better understanding touching the interests of the trade in general. A motion was made, by Mr. Baweer, that the report of the committee be received, and that the journeymen do not go to work in those shops where bosses had not agreed to give the stipulated wages. This proposition was carried, with acclaunation. MEETING OF THE IRON AND METAL WORKERS OF

MEETING OF THE IRON AND METAL WORKERS OF NEW YORK.

A meeting of the above craft was held last evening at the Mechanics' Hall, in Hester street. Mr. J. Fisher took the chair, Mr. Heisert was appointed Secretary. This was the first meeting of this trade, and a number of intelligent and respectable men were present on the occasion. The Chairman, on catling the meeting, which was, he observed, to form a union and organization for the benefit of the trade, and the promotion of the interests and advantage of the working men.

The Secretary then read the draft of a constitution, which, it was proposed, to form the basis of the contemplated union. For the further information of the meeting, the Chairman, after a few brief remarks, urging the importance of the subject, and the necessity of deriving all possible sid from the experience of other unions, proceeded, as the desire of the meeting, to read the constitution adopted recently by the cabinet makers of New York, as also that of the sheemakers.

Warrang then addressed the meeting in an elo-

Mr. Warrasso then addressed the meeting in an eloquent and energetic speech on the necessity of a reformation in the situation and condition of the working men, and on the evils of the existing system, by which labor is made subordinate to and dependent upon those who never labor.

When kr. Weiting had concluded, on motion, a committee was appointed to draw up a constitution for the contemplated association; after which the meeting adjourned.

In our report yesterday, of the meeting of turners, we were misinformed in stating that the person who moved to eject the reporter was Mr. Branbach; on the centrary, we have accertained that Mr. Branbach was the individual who spoke up for the press. We gladly make this correction, especially as we found the person in question to be in every respect a courteous and highly intelligent gendeman.]

Naval Intelligence.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States frame Raction. (flag ship.) Captain Benjamin Page, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Foxbail A Parker, commanding the Home Squadron, arrived and anchored inside of Cape Henry, on Monday, the lide instant, in five days from Harvana, which port she left on the 10th instant, and came up at d anchored the Naval Hospital yesterday afternoon when the usual salutes were exchanged between the Haritan and the flag ship Pennsylvania, Commander Barron, bearing the broad pennant of Commodore Steat. The Swedish sloop of war Najardin was at Havana, to sail in a few days for New York. Since leaving Norfolk in March. 1849, the Raritan has been actively cruising in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico.

Norfolk Leruis, a pril 17.

Court Calendar This Day.

Common Firm. Fact 2—Nos. 418, 412, 664, 4, 10, 12, 14, 16, 20 22 24 28, 656, 30 32.

Caster Court Court.—Nos. 552, 74, 549, 560, 561, 562, 565 to 568, 571 to 574.

A special receiting of Hook and Ladder Company No. 10 was bein at Verkville, on Tuesday reening, but inset, for the purpose of presenting to William D. Sparks, E.g., late force and it the Company to william D. Sparks, E.g., late force and it the Company is decident and feature, in accordance with receiptions previously analysed. The foreman having stated to the Company the object for which the meeting had been called, the committee of arrangements, constanting of known. T. E. Clarke, Jona Chara, and Jona Woodraf, them exhibited to the tempany a massiment gill-framed Discharge Certificate, which met with the decided approximation of very tember. charge Centre.

de very member.

Br Thomas E Clarke then, in behalf of said committee,
Br Thomas E Clarke then, in behalf of said committee,
birreduced to the tempony doon G. Kip. Eqn., the very
birreduced to the Committee of the Tweifen Ward, who de-

traditived to the tempony John G. Kip. Eng., the very ordy Auronian Alternation of the Twelful Ward, who de-open the following address, viz.: "Genetic no. Firence—the in nearly twenty-five pears since an elected a member of the Fire Department, and, having twenty-included in the fire Department, and, having twenty-included in the fire Department, and pearsy man, are use at one detected in this cillage. For which res-man, are use at one detected in this cillage. For which res-

extend actually ten years. I am now wine, in termed an expension from an are one of the visual to this yellage, for which reason, I prevame. I have been selected to pri that Mis memora to year into foreman, Was. D. Sparks, for which short places of years are foreman, Was. D. Sparks, for which short places served by the principle of the principl nace a few, but truly elequent, remarks,

Letters .- Persons writing to England, Ire-

Higheifen Gold Pensants hat better proof

a new sections of the Arman Land, I the or poloned from the Park that Arman Control of the Contr

THE EUROPEAN MAILS.

THE WEEKLY HERALD

The steamship Hermann, Capt. Crabtree, will leave this port at noon, to-day, for Southampton and Bremen. She will take out one hundred and forty passengers, and a full freight. Her mails will close at 11

o'clock, this morning. The Weekly Herald will be published at nine o'clock, this morning. Its contents will be of considerable interest to Europe. They will embrace the latest news from all parts of the American continent, including the important and exciting proceedings in Washington

the latest market and marine reports, &c. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

John Keese, Auctioneer—Furniture Sales.

-Codey & Keese will give their personal and prompt attention to the sales of Furniture of families breaking up Housekeeping, or will receive it for sale, at their new and capacious Auction Rooms, 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of appaciant Auction Rooms, 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of the sales of the

This morning, Espenscheld, of 107 Nassat The four dollar man of Broadway is awfully irritated at his success. Why, then, don't he give as good a hat for \$4 as Espenacheid relis for \$3 50?

Whys and Wherefores of the Hat Trade If the question is asked, what constitutes a purfect hat? the reply is elegrance of shape, flueness of material, lichtness an elasticity, high fusish and that distingue air resulting from a combination of those qualities, which strikes and satisfies the eye at a single glance. All the characteristics named above belong to Grun's splendid Spring Hat for 1850, and being sold at four dellars, while inferior fabrics are sold at five; it is emphatically the cheapest, as well as the most recherche hawhich has been placed before the public this season.

GENIN, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

Follow the Crowd .- Two Men rushed aminst each other yesterday, in Fulton street, when one ex-claimed—"D——" "What's that?" forcely interrupted the other. "Hy corn," meetly replied the sufferer. "Oh! I bey your parden, Sir, I am going to KNOX'S, No. 128 Fulton street, to ext one of his sering fashon Hats, and I am afraid thy will be all sold." "Four apology is accepted, Sir, and I am obliged to you for reminding me of a daty, for I must go to Knox's also." "Follow the crowd then; come on."

Bird, corner of Pine and Nassau streets.— Gentlemen's Hata, of the Spring pattern, are submitted to the critical examination of parchasers. The subscriber's Hats have been long tried, and are possessed of a reputation equal to the productions of any house in the trade. BiRD, corner of Pine and Nassau streets.

can find the first quality slippers, ties and buskins, at 9 and 10 chillings; 2d quality slippers and ties at 6s, and buskins at 7s; ladies' black and all the fashionable colored gaters at 16s, and 18s, ; equal to any in the city—together with a complete ascortment of misses' and childrens' gater boots and chees, of all kinds and prices, at J. B. MILLER'S 134 Canal street.

The greatest fact of the day is, The greatest lasts of the best Hats in this city, and he sells them for only \$3.50. They are not the thick, clumsy, heavy, hard, brick-bat kind of article, that some houses ofter as their best Hats. You have only to handle Coleman's Hats, to be convinced they are from the hands of a master of his business. If you don't believe it, call and

The Best and Cheapest Place in the City to get Boots, Shoes, and Guiters is at 41 Courtlandt street, under the Merchants' Hotel. French Boots, \$4 50; usually \$6 net \$7; Guiters, &c., equally low. Don't forget Governor YOUNG, 41 Courtlandt street.

G. Saunders' Patent Metallic Tablet Razor Strop—the oldest and most approved Strop now in use—hav-ing been before the public for the last thirty years, can be had at the subscriber's, wholesale and retail. 147 Broadway, corner of Liberty street, and 37 Broadwa

Refined Sugars, and old Java Coffee, at reduced prices, superior German Crushed Sugar 4s. 261, per 7 lbs., Stuart's Crushed Loaf 5s., bright yellow 4s.; best Java Coffee, fresh roasted and ground, daily, ls. 21; also fine Towa and Family Groceries, at the lowest market prices, wholesale and retail, at Fowler's, 250 and 425 Greenwich, 76 Vesey, and 495 Grand etrects.

To Californians.—Them \$5 Suits. go without one of them: they are durable, and suitable for the climate. Also, Alpaca Kentucky Jean, Linen, and Dray d Etc Coats, of a beautiful description, 126 Nassau, cor Beckman street.

Plano-Fortes-We would call the atten tion of those desiring a good Piano-forte, to the large assort-ment at 47 Brandway, made by T. GILBERT & Co. Bosonia. They are unsurpassed. Their &colian Piano-fortes conjoine all the beauties of the Piano and the Parlor Organ. Second-hand Pianos for sale cheap, or to rent.

John C. Calhoun.-The Original Daguerre otype, from which the Portrait in the Second Numbe "Gallery of Illustrious Americans" was engraved, seen at BRADY'S Daguerrean Gallery, 216 Broadway

Talbotypes, or Portraits from Life, or paper. By recent discoveries of their own the subscribe now take these portraits with a degree of perfection an upprecedented success. Amateurs and patrons of the farts are respectfully invited to examine specimens at or rooms, 201 Broadway.

W. & F. LANGENHEIM.

Comb Factory, 387 Broadway-Ladies are invited to examine this rich collection of Dross Combs, not equalled in extent or variety in the city; among which will be found the open chain pattern, so much admired; the same made to order, after any design, no matter how intricate. Combs altered and repaired. A. & J. SAUNDERS.

Comb Factory, 307 Breadway.

. The Mistake of a Lifetime; or the Robber

"Stand not upon the order of your going, but ... it once," and procure a supply of Hoyt's Commbian Lin west. For recommendations, see advertisement in an-othe comm. When you have once used it, you will throw saids a crything else.

Clirchugh's Wigs and Scalps-The improvements fately introduced have entirely revolutionized the old system of wig making. All the inconveniences are from presents, weight, and heat, have disappeared. Wig wearers can be fitted from she choice of 1,000. Wigs and sealps warranted a perpetual fit, at 172 livadway, up stairs.

and strangers are requested to call at the Manufactory of Medburst & Heard, 27 Maiden lane, where they have on hand the largest and cheapest ascottoment of Ornamunial Marrin the city. Also, to witness the new spring style of Hair Cut-ting for 1750. Phalon's Magic Hair Dye, to Color the

Wigs, Toupees, and Hair Cutting-Citizen

Hair or Whiskers, the moment it is applied, without injury to the lary or skin. It can be worked immediately; with-out disturbing the color, and has no had dote. It is applied or skin, at FHALON 7, 157 Woodlway and by Fawest, south-east cornor of Chesons and Pitch streets, Political plats.

How like an Angel, or a Reautiful Child, the Shin appears after being washed with the true JONES'S. Chemical Noaph-all Eallewness. Freekles, Eraptions, ed-ducapear. It is sold only at 433 Breadeny, the Depth of the Coral Hair Ecuterative, the best thing made for making the hair grow, stopping its falling off, &c.

curing all skin diseases, discolarations and bleminias. Pop-dre Sabilis for ernicienting superfluous hair from any part of the body. Lily White for the complexion. Liquid Rouge, a.c., at of Walker street, first store from (not in Broadway; T. K. Callonder, 85 Seuth Third street, Philadelphia.

Dr. Elliott, Coulist, No. 535 Broadway, informs his patients and friends that his office hours are now from 10 to 3 o'clork, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday.— Dr. E. will prescribe for the poor after 3 o'clock on the above

Dr. Kellinger's Lintment, or Magic Fluid,

Another Wonderful Account of Renewing the Barr-De. Kellinger is bur size-there paid hundreds of deliver in the last recently-live pears in trying to renew my hairy everything tabled. I probably should never have tried your remoty, if I had not writteessed its truly astendance of the size of the size pears in many five the size of a large Rewen. I take pleasure in saying that pour great remedy has tarch more than filled my experiments. My case has ascended allow whom it has been chevit; and i make you that they have me, been very limited. I have been so perticularly grantises, that I have near great pains to show its rapid growth to my friends. I have not used three bottles, and my case will ascensal the most closuring each pile with the limit of the problems. No. 26 Laight agreet. Sold in large eight of me better, and my case will ascensal the most objustified and to Broadway, through and the side after the side of the levings. Morthers, Grinnella, Contern, Jameways, Duppes, Rass, and by the citte generally.

other article in market. N.S.—The designful remely is the relation of the Public Mealth !—Never has a react we demant to the Public Mealth !—Never has a react we demant to the Public Mealth !—Never has a react we demant to the Public Mealth !—Never has a react we demant to the Public Mealth !—Never has a react we demant of the Cult Ver Of in the county in missinguism of the Cult Ver Of in the public of extent in the like again.

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There cotton upon the Liverpol market, for the purpose of depressing prices as the Fieldena were doing at the last accounts, and the result of recent efforts to depressing prices as the Fieldena were doing at the last accounts, and the result of recent efforts to depressing prices as the Fieldena were doing at the last accounts, and the result of recent efforts to depressing prices as the Fieldena were doing at the last accounts, and the result of recent efforts to depressing prices as the Fieldena were doing at the last accounts, and the result of recent efforts to depressing prices as the Fieldena were doing at the last accounts, and the result of recent efforts to depressing prices as the Fieldena were doing at the last accounts, and the result of recent efforts to depressing prices as the Fieldena were doing at the last accounts, and the result of recent efforts to depressing the text the last accounts and the result of recent efforts to depressing the text the last accounts and the result of recent efforts to depressing the text the last accounts and the result of recent efforts to depressing prices as the Fieldena were doing at the Last accounts

FRIDAY, April 19-6 P. M. There was considerable activity in all kinds of stocks to-day. Eric Railroad second mortgage bends were particularly active, the sales amounting to nearly \$80,000 at the first board, at an advance of 1/2 per cent on at the first board, at an advance of A per cent on the prices current at the close yesterday. Eric Ball-road stock was the most active fancy on the list, and advanced M per cent. The transactions in both of these securities were principally on time. United States 6's, 1867, advanced M per cent; Stonington, M; Reading Railread, %; Hudson River Railread, %; INL nois Bank, %; Morris Canal, %. Long Island fell off % per cent. At the second board the market was compaatively quiet. Reading Railroad advanced 1 per cent Eric Railroad, %. The operations appear to be confined slmost entirely to the regular street speculators outsiders continuing scarce. By certain movements in the machinery, the bulls put up prices, with the ope of drawing in operators to relieve them of a por tion of the unproductive fancies, which have lately been rapidly accumulating on their hands.

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to \$110,118 65; payents, \$54,464 48. Balance, \$4,717,586 43.

The amount of domestic cotton goods exported from Seston, in January, February and March, was \$385,299, against \$220,116 during the same time in 1849.

The city of Memphis has subscribed \$500,000 to the stock of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad Com-

pany. Holders of cotton are anxiouslyl ooking for later advices from Europe, particularly from Manchester. Great difference of opinion exists here relative to the future course of prices, but it has, from the first moment a short crop appeared inevitable, been our opinion that prices must advance a great deal beyond present points. It matters very little what accounts one or two more steamers may bring, and the reports from Liverpool for a week or two later than those on board the America, now nearly due, are just as likely to show a decline as an advance. There is one fact pretty geneally known on this side of the Atlantic, which is a short crop, and in the face of that, it is folly for the spinners of Manchester and speculators of Liverpool to carry on the contest with holders on this side. There never has been a season in the commercial history of this country, when we have been better able to carry our cotton crop than this, and the lords of the loom in England will soon find that they have made a great mistake in their efforts to force us to sell. They have heretofore succeeded in depressing prices for this great taple product whenever they have made an effort to do so, and have supposed that the power was still in their hands. They will soon discover their mistake; and if

they do not have to pay for their temerity, we will give it up, and let them rule prices hereafter without

The three great regulators of prices for cotton in the Liverpool market are Baring, Brothers, & Co., Brown, Shipley & Co., and Fielden, Brothers & Co.; the last exercising the greatest influence, and in ability decidedly superior to the others. Their agents are found in every southern port in the country, and, as class, are remarkable for their fidelity to English interests. The Fielders are the largest cotton manu facturers in the world. Their commission business in Liverpool, immense as it is, is subsidiary entirely to their manufacturing interest at Manchester. These houses have ruled supreme in the cotton market, and have put prices for the raw material up or down at pleasure. This year they have received a check that will learn them a lesson. Their sceptre has departed, and from this time forward prices will depend more upon supply and demand, than upon the dictum of a embination of the immense wealth of a few h in Liverpool. What we have been so long and so auxiously looking for is upon the point of being realised The cotton crop, hereafter, will be controlled on this side of the Atlantic, and New York will be the great distributing point of the raw material, instead of Liverpool. The consumption of cotton in this country has become so great, and is progressing with so much ra-pidity, that prices for any surplus that we may have for shipment, will not depend entirely upon the whims and caprices of the spinners of Manchester. The mar-kets of Great Britain will not be so important as in past years, and as our shipments become more direct to the points of consumption in Europe, we shall be better able to establish and maintain prices. Our manufactures already consume half as much cotton as those of Great Britain, the ratio of increase here is much greater than on the other side, and the production o the raw material cannot keep pace with the increase of two million six hundred thousand baies is as much as can be picked, and the annual consumption already reaches that quantity. It, therefore, appears plain, that the movements in the cotton market, hence are likely to be highly important and interesting.

The course pursued in previous years, by the three houses above mentioned, has been adopted this, but not with equal success; in fact, this year, with defeat. out and out defeat, which will result in a complete rout. The policy heretofore has been to let prices up in the fall, so as to bring the crop from its recesses, to increase the supply as rapidly as possible in the ports, and determine, at the earliest moment, the production for the year. As soon as this operation has had full effect, and the extent of the supply is known, the reverse movement is resorted to, for the purpose of depreciating prices, to enable spinners and these large houses to lay in large stocks. All kinds of reports are circulated relative to the crop, and returns showing any deficiency are ridiculed, and statements to the contrary put forth, falsehoods of every grade uttered by the most honorable, high-minded men in the United Kingdem, to deceive holders and small spinners. To earry out their assertions, they sell freely in the Liverpool market, while their agents here are buying all they can, without raising prices. On 'change, these houses resort to every kind of subterfage to convey the impression that the crop will be much larger than believed. They talk of advices received from their most reliable correspondents, that the crop is sure to be 2,300,000 to 2,400,000 bales. In this way, and by the most dishonorable, despicable means, they almost invariably succeed in breaking down the Liverpool market, knowing the effect of a depreciation in prices there upon the markets of the United States. This game has been practiced this year, and the energies of the three houses above mentioned have been exerted to their utmost to break down the markets of this country, so that they could lay in a full supply of the raw material for spinning and for speculation. All, however, has been of no avail. Holders here have been too well posted up, and in the com-mand of facilities for carrying cotton, to give these houses the slighest chance of success; and those de pending upon future purchases for supplies for manucturing purposes, will pay dearly for their procrastiention.

It is the impression in England, produced principally by the statements of the great speculators, that the crop this year will reach 2,500,000 bales at least, and that the Yankees are humbugging them by reporting a crop of only 2 000,000 bales. They believe that we have a larger supply of cotton than represent-ed, that we are holding it back to put up prices, and: that it is only necessary to keep quiet, to keep out of the market, to force holders here to disgorge. In all this they are doomed to dire disappointment. The obstinacy of helders here astonishes the great capitalists of Liverpool and the large spinners of Manchester, and well it may, for it is a feature connected with this trade never before known, but one that will hereafter be visible every year. Capital is increasing so rapidly in this country, and we are consuming so much of our own erop of sotton, that no fears need be entertained bereafter that remunerating prices for the raw material will not be realized. It will hereafter be in vain for the manufacturers of Great Britain to put large

open to instribe on his ballet " Menarchy"

or "Republic." That if a Republic should acquire post produce was scarce, and the course mather the majority, it should be proclaimed in the Cham- was stringers. At Calcutta, ufficire present a far ... ber by the President of the Republic, and if the more encounting aspect.